

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5026. 五六十月八九年九百七十八年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

日九月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street & Co., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry; H. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swallow, CAMBRIDGE & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED-DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS intrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES or GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS SHARP, TOLLER, and
JOHNSON,
Solicitors, Supreme Court House,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

FOR SALE.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,
136, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has commenced BUSINESS, as a CAFE and RESTAURANT Keeper, and will endeavour to the best of his ability to give satisfaction to those who kindly give him their Patronage.

GERMAN'S USAGES of all Kinds can be made to Order at the shortest notice, and of the Best Quality.

ICE CREAM at all Times in readiness, and can be supplied to Parties, &c.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879.

NEW GOODS EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE New Shapes in HATS.

ACME FILES, and AMBERG'S INDEXICON FILES, the latest improvements for Office use.

EXTRA FINEST SIGNY BUTTER, New Season's Packing, L. C. & Co.'s OWN BRAND.

LAWN TENNIS, NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

ARTISTS' COLOURS and COLOUR BOXES.

LETTER SCALES.

WALKING STICKS, well selected.

NURSERY KETTLES and STANDS, New—Portable.

MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, a really Good Dry Champagne at a Moderate Price, Quarts

\$10 and \$11, Pints \$1.50 and \$1.50 per case.

RUINART PEE & FILS CHAMPAGNE, \$10 per case.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR INVALIDS.

FINEST FRENCH PLUMS.

DEV. MANZANILLA SHERRIES.

RED HEART RUM.

Specialy Selected SCOTCH WHISKY.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

THE MULTIPLEX COPIER, a new and most valuable Invention.

CUMSHAW MIXTURE TEA (a five catty Box delivered at any address in the United Kingdom for \$8).

MORLEY'S HOISIERY.

PARISIAN SHIRTS.

CALDECOTT'S CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS.

NEW NOVELS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL,
LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
OF
THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is Furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 3½ Years, and afford an Excellent Opportunity for an Entergetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ,
Shanghai.

July 21, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ESSEES OF LOTS on the British Settlement of SHAMEN, Canton, are hereby requested to pay the Amounts due on their several Lots as ANNUAL GROUND RENT into H. M. Consulate on or before the 4th September, 1879.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M.'s Government.

H. F. HANCE,
H. M. Consul.

H. M. Consulate, Canton, August 14, 1879.

NOTICE.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received in this Consulate for the SALE of the OLD COPPER extracted from the Spanish Man-of-war Vencedora, actually lying in the Kowloon Dock, where the COPPER is also in view.

The Adjudication to the Highest Bidder shall take place on the 18th instant in this OFFICE, Ball's Court, No. 1, where the Tenders shall be Opened and Read at One o'clock p.m.

The Tenders must contain the Price offered of each Picul of Copper, which shall be weighed thereafter before delivery.

A. MENCARINI,
Spanish Consul.

Hongkong, August 12, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the YEAR ENDING December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE House, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA, & FIJI.

The A 1 Chartered Steamer "OLAF," ANDRESEN, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 16, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship "MONTE ROSA," O. C. CARTER, Master.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & CO.

Hongkong, July 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "TANAS,"

Commander, DR. LA MARCELLA, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLE; ALSO.

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. ANADYR, Commandant De Boisneuil, Baron, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 18th August, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

agent.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au19

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF TORONTO*, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 22nd Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au28



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *BOKHARA*, Captain ANDERSON, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MOLVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au26

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, September 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au28

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors who are Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £15,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 percent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A GENOLES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MILCHIERS & CO.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

INSURANCES.

SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 8jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

TO LET.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE IN GODOWNS IN PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the Praia.

Apply to VOGEL & CO.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

N MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to SHARP & DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *BELGIC*, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases T J..... Flannel, from L'don.

Ex Anadyr.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c., from Marseilles.

Ex Peiho.

Mr Anderson, 1 Trunk, from London. Messrs Wysing & CO, 1 case Samples, from London.

..... 1 parcel Samples, from M (in diamond) Shanghai.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ilang-Ilang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes. Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose. 16, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

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"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING BOARD OF THE WELLINGTON KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS 6D., 1/-, 2/- AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S INDIAN RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CUTTING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(IRON MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & IN BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS MANUFACTURERS OF WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD & GLASS PAPER

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Under-signed in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (*Wah Tsze Yat Po*), CEASED from the 1st August, 1879.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1879, and has engaged the services of Mr. LUNG YOON CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail, Hongkong, April 6, 1878.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incident to the life of a miner, to those living in health.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent occurrences of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectively checks and arrests those two often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectively cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT, 38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

9ay79 1w 26t 9ay80



CLIMATIC DEBILITY. THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

BY NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT. Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

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THE SAFEST MILD
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CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.



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GOLD MEDAL: EAU DE COLOGNE

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History-Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour is made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though seeking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

Triibner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which was much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-state man of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayn, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au20

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 30th June last, at the Rate of £1 One Pound Sterling per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 18th Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held in the OFFICES of the Company, CLUB CHAMBERS, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1879, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of Receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1879.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 20th to September 3rd, both days included.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879. se3

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 19th August, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf.—

An Invoice of best English-made BRASS FLUSH BOLTS for Doors and Windows, Assorted Sizes, from 36 inches to 6 inches; Brass Cabin Door Hooks, Assorted Sizes, from 12 inches downwards; Brass Magazine and Morton Locks, Iron Rim Locks, Iron and Galvanized Padlocks, Iron Leg-irons, Hand-cuffs, etc., etc.

700 lbs. Bees Wax.

An Invoice of MORTON'S OILMAN'S STORES, FRESH EX-LATE ARRIVALS, Comprising: Pickles, Tart-fruits, Mustard, Table Vinegar, Salad Oil, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Currants, Muscated Raisins, Pudding Raisins, Assorted Confectionery, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Table Salt, Lobsters and Salmon in 1 lb. Tins, 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins Soups, Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, etc., etc., etc.

SWAIN and BOOR'S OLD TOM, Ginger Wine, Kinahan's Whisky, Norwegian Beer, Burke's Dublin Stout in quarts and pints, etc.

1 case White Turkish Towels.

100 doz. White Cotton Socks.

50 doz. White Cotton Stockings.

An Invoice of Handsomely Decorated TABLE LAMPS for Kerosine Oil, Assorted Sizes and Patterns.

3 cases Magenta Dye in 1 catty Tins.

HUBBUCK's Assorted PAINTS.

60 English Grindstones, Sizes, from 12 to 21 inches.

Perfumery, Razors, Penknives, Galvanised Spoons, Crockery Ware, Gilt Buttons, Candles, etc., etc.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au19

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AGNES MUIR, British ship, Capt. James Lowe.—Meyer & Co.

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Milligan.—Vogel & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16, *Anadyr*, French steamer, 2316, de Boiscaill-Baron, Shanghai Aug. 13, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.Aug. 16, *Tanais*, French steamer, 1000, de la Marcellle, Yokohama Aug. 9, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.Aug. 16, *Douglas*, British steamer, 804, M. Young, Foochow Aug. 12, Amoy 14, and Swatow 15, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16, *Olympia*, for Saigon.
16, John A. Briggs, for San Francisco.
16, *Wash.*, for Touren.
16, *Bonita*, for Tientsin.

CLEARED.

Victory, for Tientsin.
Fortuna, for Swatow.
Donau, for Bangkok.
Wing Hing, for Haiphong.
Emil Julius, for Touren.
Hector, for London, etc.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For *Anadyr*, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, Mr Charles, and 11 Chinese; for Marseilles, General Lehmann.For *Tanais*, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Messrs J. D. Humphreys and Casella, and 2 Chinese; for Saigon, Mr Garnier; for Marseilles, Messrs Loughram, and Murphy.For *Douglas*, from Coast Ports: Messrs Chambers, Pye, and Baux, 238 Chinese, and 1 European.

DEPARTED.

Per *Olympia*, for Saigon, 140 Chinese.Per *Wash.*, for Touren, 14 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports:Left Foochow on Tuesday the 12th Aug., towing British barque *Undine* down the River Min clear of banks, when let her goand proceeded on to Amoy, arriving there on the 13th. Left Amoy on the 14th, and had moderate S. S. W. winds with fine clear weather to Swatow. Left Swatow on 15th, and had light S. W. winds and calms with fine clear weather to port. In Foochow: S. S. *Hector*, Europe, and H. M. S. *Lapwing* at Sharp Peak. In Amoy: S. S. *Cheang Hock Kuan*, and H. M. S. *Mosquito*. In Swatow: S. S. *Yungching*, *Sicatoo*, *Tientsin*, *Chefoo*, and *Olaf*.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Scotland*, Hongkong to New York, sailed 22nd July, 1879:—393 bales

Straw Braid, 88 bales Straw Cuff, 210

Chinaware, 12 pkgs. Sundries, 10

pkgs. Paper, 100 boxes Tea (Canton) 2,000

lbs., 16 bales Raw Silk, 1 pkg. Silk Piece

Goods, and 12 pkgs. Canes.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For TOURON AND HAIPHONG.—

Per *Wing Hing*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 17th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW.—

Per *Douglas*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—

Per *Claf*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 23rd inst. (12-cent rates).

For BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—

Per *Brisbane*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 25th inst. (12 cent rates.)

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Anadyr*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Salgon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au23

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT POSTS.—

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure,—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure,—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.40 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Tenders Close.

Tenders for Painting and Colouring, to be sent in Naval Store Keeper's by Noon.

Dividend of H'Kong Bank payable.

2 p.m.—Tenders for sale of Old Copper, will be received by the Spanish Consul.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

TUESDAY, August 19:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Claims against the *Agnes Muir*, must be sent in to the Agents.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G. R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, August 20:—

Noon.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

Transfer Books of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, closed from this date to 3rd Proximo, included.

SATURDAY, August 23:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

4 p.m.—*Claf* leaves for Port Darwin, &c.

TUESDAY, August 26:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, September 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamers leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, September 3:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, at Club Chambers.

MEMOS. FOR TOMORROW

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 4.30. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain.—At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M.—every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, —Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.

Morning Prayer & Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam, Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Litany, Anti-Communion, &c.

Berlin Founding House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor Kitzle, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Founding House, West Point.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

by the Tung Wah Hospital Committee here, regarding the alleged loose manner in which the shipment of Chinese females from Hongkong has been carried out. Notwithstanding the strict local laws against kidnapping and the sale or importation of women for immoral purposes in Hongkong, and the statute of the United States (March 3, 1875), under which it is compulsory upon the Consul to ascertain whether any immoral contract exists before delivering the required permit or certificate, several cases have occurred during the last year or two in which kidnapped women have been allowed to go to California. Although we do not advocate too stringent measures being adopted to restrict the emigration of females to the States—as the presence of a fair proportion of women tends so much to raise the condition of the men—it is not satisfactory to find that cases of kidnapping successfully escape the vigilance of the District Watchmen, the Kidnapping Detectives, the Police, and the Tung Wah Hospital Committee. As the penalty for importing women into the United States for immoral purposes is five years' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, while the Chinese Consular officials there seem now to be giving this matter their careful attention, such irregularities are not likely to be of frequent occurrence.

Another movement has lately been made in California, in connection with the Chinese, which may turn out to be of the greatest importance. It has long been known, both here and in California, that the real moving power of the Chinese immigration into the Pacific States is to be found in the Six Companies or Chinese Guilds of San Francisco. Although it is probably impossible ever to obtain reliable proof of the statement, it is the common belief that a large majority of the Chinese who ship for California from year to year are under the power of those Companies. The passage-tickets of those who are too poor to pay for them are provided by the influence of the Companies or their agents, and the latter are here regarded as all-powerful in everything relating to the great "Chinese Question." Like all such organizations existing among Chinese, it is next to impossible to understand the working of the system adopted and maintained by these institutions or combinations. In San Francisco, however, as everywhere else where Chinese exist in any number, the almond-eyed people governed themselves, and the "Six Companies" Guild furnished a law unto itself, a Consulate and a Legation all in one. Whether or not the establishment of the Consulate-General at San Francisco is beginning to exercise any palpable influence upon this monopoly of power and secretiveness, it is difficult to say. But a case which is mentioned in the last American papers to hand seems to point to that possibility. A complaint has at last been brought by the U. S. authorities against a Chinese firm in San Francisco, in that its partners "unlawfully, knowingly, and wrongfully took and caused to be taken and transported to the United States from the Empire of China, to wit, one Wing Wo, without the free and voluntary consent of said Wing Wo, and against his will, for the purpose of holding him, the said Wing Wo, to a term of service within the State of California, contrary to the form of statutes of the United States." A second allegation was to the effect that the Chinese firm in question did contract in advance to supply the labour of the said coolie, whose services were to be furnished contrary to the will and voluntary consent of said coolie, and in violation of the laws of the United States. The persons proceeded against were represented as the Doo family (John, Richard, William, Thomas and James), comprising the Chinese firm of King Chow & Co., and the arrest of the defendants was postponed till the Chinese witness, the aforesaid coolie, was secured. The sections of the Immigration Act under which the above charges are laid are as follow

that a reviewer, generally very sensible in his remarks, says of it:—

To this work the author brings her remarkable powers of keen analysis and observation. We are startled as we realize how familiar these people are to us; and though we may not find them amusing companions we cannot deny their truthful representation. No other writer of the present age could write such a book—could mass so many profound thoughts within the same number of pages; yet we question if it will enhance her reputation. She is not at her best in the essay. Even in the most successful of the present papers, we miss the exquisite charm of the author of *Middle-march* and *Daniel Deronda*. The novel still remains the field of her greatest triumphs.

THE LOS ANGELES EVENING JOURNAL writing of the Seward case says:—

The charge that have been laid against him are of the gravest character, and although he has visited Washington for the purpose of offering a defence to them, they have not been met in that spirit of frankness which characterizes a man conscious of his innocence and of the uprightness of his conduct, nor has the very damaging testimony of the prosecution been disproved. We do not know what influences led Mr. Evans to return him to his post while resting under such a serious cloud, but we do not think the Administration can afford to ignore the ugly phases of this case, or to retain in the high and responsible station of Minister Plenipotentiary one who has shown every disposition to evade rather than disprove charges of the grossest official misconduct.

HENDE & CO.'S WEEKLY SHIPPING REPORT, PAGODA ANCHORAGE, 9TH AUGUST:—

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK.—AUG. 3, NAMOA, FROM HONGKONG; 3, TAIWAN, FROM HONGKONG; 5, HAE AN, FROM SHANGHAI; 6, CELIA, FROM HONGKONG; 8, EUROPE, FROM SHANGHAI.

DEPARTURES DURING THE WEEK.—AUG. 2, EUROPE, FOR SHANGHAI; 2, LILY, FOR SHANGHAI; 4, SAN FRANCISCO, FOR DUNEDIN; 4, LULU, FOR TIENTSIN; 5, NAMOA, FOR HONGKONG; 6, HERCERIA, FOR LONDON; 5, BEN LEDI, FOR COLOMBO; 5, LAPWING, FOR SHARP PEAK; 6, WODAN, FOR CAPE TOWN; 6, LORD OF THE ISLES, FOR TAKAO; 8, JOHANNIA KERMER, FOR NEWCHENG; 6, GLENGILLE, FOR LONDON; 6, HEDVIC, FOR SHANGHAI; 7, CIVILIA, FOR TIENTSIN.

SHIPPING IN PORT.—Maid of Judah, Lady Louisa, R. M. Hayward, Undine, Cuba, Madcap, Irazu, Taiwan, Hae An, Celia, Europe.

THE MERCURY has heard there has been a serious earthquake in Szechuan, Shensi and Kansu, causing much devastation. No details are, however, at present to hand.

IN THE PEKING GAZETTE of July 26th, a memorial is published from the Governor of Shensi, Tien Kuo-chuan, requesting that an example may be made of certain bad characters in his province, guilty of trading in young girls, and other evil practices. A trump, named Chan Wan-yan, previously a "brave," and a woman named Wang, nee Chang, have been engaged in the purchase and sale of women and girls. They have further been guilty of great cruelty in their treatment of young girls, scorching them with hot irons, &c. A man named Yang Kuo-jun has been for years a leader of ruffians in the provincial capital, and has given great trouble. No crime is too great for him, and he holds the law in utter contempt. An example should be made of him, that others may take warning. "Let Chan Wan-yan and Yang Kuo-jun be beheaded; and let the woman be imprisoned for life in her native district in Honan. In other respects the Governor's recommendations are approved."

We gave an account the other day from a Shanghai paper of the arrest of a gang of 47 gamblers in Lao-ke-choong recently, and of their being fined by the Mixed Court. We now note that on the 12th, nine of them were again brought up, all the others having already liberated themselves by the payment of the fine imposed. It was shown that the men now before the Court were utterly unable to pay a heavy fine, and an order was accordingly made that they should be fined \$2 each, to be paid before Thursday morning, the 14th instant. Two were immediately freed by their friends, while two more, who have become ill during their confinement, were released by the Court on the representation that they had no friends to pay their fines for them. The remaining five were then locked up; and a summons was issued for the appearance before the Court, on Thursday morning next, of the agent of the proprietor of the gambling-den, the proprietor himself having fled to Hongkong several days since.

A HOOT PAPER says:—"At the Thames Police Court, on the 25th June, Mr. Lushington was engaged for about two hours and a half in hearing the complaints of a number of coloured seamen belonging to the *Duke of Buccleuch*, a large screw steamer, owned by Messrs. Carlyle Brothers, and at present lying in the South-West India Docks. The men, numbering about thirty, have been engaged as firemen, trimmers &c., on a voyage from Singapore and Madras, and they state that they have been very badly treated, ever since they joined, by the chief, second, and third engineers, that several of them have, for little or nothing, been put in irons and kept in them for four, six, or eight hours, with their hands raised above their heads, after they were maimed, by means of ropes, so that they had to rest themselves on the tips of the toes, remaining thus for some hours. One man stated that he was made to stand on his head and keep it in that position for two hours, whilst another said that he had been caught hold of and his head thrust into one of the fireplaces. All of them complained more or less of being assaulted and beaten, or having their food withheld. None of them had any complaint to make against the captain. Ultimately Mr. Lushington granted several of them summonses for assault against the chief, second, and third engineers."

WITH respect to the wonderful Chinese discovery of a mode of propelling wheel-boats without fire, i.e., without steam, to which we gave currency some time ago on the authority of the *Shanghai Courier*, we note that it now turns out that the paragraph in the *Courier* of 10th July, under the head of

"The Steam-boat Discovery" from which paragraph we quoted, was incorrect in every particular. It purported to embody a translation for that paper from the *Peking Gazette*, but in point of fact no such announcement as it referred to ever appeared at all in that official sheet. There was a paragraph in the *Shen-pao* on the subject, of which our contemporary had received a translation.

In regard to the death of Mr. William G. Sands, of Hiogo, a correspondent of the *News* says:—"He was one of the earliest residents of the port, and was even foremost in identifying himself with every project which promised to promote the social amenities of the place—the Club, the Turf, &c., all owe something to his active assistance. As a man of business, his integrity was of the strictest nature, and his knowledge and experience of mercantile customs made him an authority whenever a public expression of opinion was sought. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he had gained almost the highest rank obtainable, enjoying, for some time, the distinguished position of Deputy District Grand Master of Japan."

JOHN RICHARD BROWN, who is an M.D., was brought up at the Police Court, at Shanghai Aug. 9th, before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., charged, on remand from the previous day, with being drunk and incapable in a jinrikisha. He has been twice previously before the Court and fined for similar offences, and he was remanded to afford him an opportunity to provide security for his future good behaviour. His Worship asked where he had got the firewood, gave a very unsatisfactory reply, saying that he had got the firewood from a friend who, he believed, had left the Colony. Sentenced to fourteen days with hard labour.

PUN AHO, an old offender, at present un-employed, was seen by Chinese Sergeant Sam Akan carrying two bundles of firewood along the street in rather a suspicious manner. Defendant, when he saw the Sergeant, tried to avoid him, and when asked where he had got the firewood, gave a very unsatisfactory reply, saying that he had got the firewood from a friend who, he believed, had left the Colony.

STEALING FIREWOOD.

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FUNG AYAU, partner of first witness, was called, and was asked by His Worship why he had run away while his partner was being beaten by the chair-coolies.

Witness, replied:—Because I am a Christian.

His Worship: Is your father also a Christian?

Witness: No.

His Worship: Would you have stayed and assisted your partner if he had been a Christian.

Witness: No, I would not. I do not care to fight, being a Christian. Besides, I thought they were too strong for me.

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They were fined \$1 each, and ordered to pay \$1 each as amends to Ng A Wan, in default one week's imprisonment.

DAMAGING TREES.

LI A TSOL, chair coolie, was charged with cutting branches from some of the young trees near Wong-nee-cheong, the branches cut being valued at thirty cents. Defendant admitted the charge and said he was sick and cut the branches to enable him to buy medicine. Fined \$10, or one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

GAMBLING AT SHAU-KI-WAN.

INSPECTOR SWANSTON charged eight men with gambling at Shau-ki-wan; the men were arrested in the gambling house, where the usual implements for Fan-tan and other games were found.

The two managers of the house were fined \$25 each, or two months with hard labour for keeping a gaming-house; the other six were fined \$5 each, or one week with hard labour, for being found in a gambling house.

THE LIUCHIU CONTROVERSY.

MR. FREDERIC H. BALFOUR, writing from the Imperial Japanese Legation, Peking, August 2nd, to the Editor of the *Shanghai Courier*, draws attention to certain misleading and erroneous statements which appeared in a leading article in that paper on the 21st ultimo, headed "The Prospect of War between China and Japan." In the second paragraph of the article the Editor said that "the British and French Ministers have been asked at Peking to intervene and endeavour to bring about a settlement, and that these Ministers, after consultation with the Japanese Minister informed the Chinese Government that the Japanese Government were quite willing to give up the Loochoo receiving some other islands in exchange." Whether the Chinese have requested the mediation of any of the Foreign Ministers Mr. Balfour is not in a position to say; but he is authorised to give an unqualified denial to the somewhat startling announcements which form the conclusion of the sentence. No communications of any sort have taken place between the Japanese Minister and any of his colleagues upon the subject, and no such proposition as the exchange of Liu-chiu for any other has been advanced or even contemplated. The most serious misapprehension, however, in the article is in the passage where it speaks of the recent "seizure" of the Liu-chiu islands by the Japanese—a step on their part which the *Courier* said was "only intended as a slap in the face for China." It is perhaps almost impossible, says Mr. Balfour, to overestimate the radical wrongness of this view. "The use of such words as 'seizure,' 'annexation,' and so forth, not only tends to throw an utterly false colour over the question as it stands, but shows a complete lack of acquaintance with the history of Liu-chiu in the past, and its position with regard to Japan at present. To set this point right, I cannot do better than quote a short passage from a recent article in the *Times*, which contains the whole story in

Marine Court. (Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.N.)

Saturday, August 16th.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.

LEUNG PIU, boatswain of the S.S. *Dale*, was charged at the Marine Court to-day with using abusive language towards Charles Blake, the second officer, and refusing to obey his orders.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was fined \$5 or five days' imprisonment.

Police Intelligence. (Before the Hon. C. B. Plunkett.)

Saturday, August 16th.

AN UNSUPPORTED CHARGE.

KWOK A MING, a house boy in the employ of Mrs. Sands, remanded from the 9th inst., on a charge of stealing a barometer valued at \$75 was brought up to-day and discharged at the request of Inspector D. Thompson, who had charge of the case, he having been unable to procure any evidence against the prisoner and having discovered that an old offender had been living in Mrs. Sands' house when the barometer went missing.

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"The use of such words as 'seizure,' 'annexation,' and so forth, not only tends to throw an utterly false colour over the question as it stands, but shows a complete lack of acquaintance with the history of Liu-chiu in the past, and its position with regard to Japan at present. To set this point right, I cannot do better than quote a short passage from a recent article in the *Times*, which contains the whole story in

a nutshell. What has been done, says the writer, is simply to regularise the administrative position of these islands, which have belonged to Japan for a long time. They formerly paid a tribute to Japan, but they retained a sort of relative independence until 1609, in which year the Daimio of Satsuma obtained permission from the Shogun to set out on an expedition for the final conquest of the Islands. He did conquer them, and from 1609 to 1808 they formed part of the territory of the Prince of Satsuma, and were governed by them under the Shogun, who is now known, was only a subject and lieutenant of the Mikado. A nominal King was allowed to continue to exist in Liu-chiu, but his sovereignty was not very real; for he was retainer of a vassal of the Viceroy of the Emperor. When eleven years ago, the feudal system was swept away in Japan, and all the domains of the Daimios were absorbed in the Empire, the so-called King of Liu-chiu became simply an ordinary Japanese subject, like all the other local princes who were then mediatised; but he received from the Mikado a title of consolation which placed him foremost among the nobility of the land. The political sovereignty of Japan was regularly applied to his country, though a certain local autonomy was still left to it on administrative questions. It may be mentioned as evidence of the application of the sovereignty of Japan, that in 1874 the Mikado sent a force to Formosa to avenge the murder of some shipwrecked Liu-chiuans, and that Japan thereby nearly got into a war with China, which claimed to be the suzerain of Formosa; but China ended by recognizing the rights of the Mikado to protect his Liu-chiuans subjects, and paid an indemnity. What is now called the annexation of Liu-chiu to Japan is therefore an error of words; what has been done has been simply to suppress what remained of local autonomy and to extend to the Islands the administrative system applied throughout Japan."

Mr. Balfour thinks places the whole matter in a clear light as need be. "If there has been any 'seizure,' the seizure took place two hundred and seventy years ago, when the Liu-chiu King so far recognised the position of affairs as to give the Japanese a solemn acknowledgement of their suzerainty, embodied in two documents one signed by the King himself, the other by his nobles. These documents, I need hardly add, are still in preservation."

CHINA.

POOCHOOW.

(Herald, August 7th.)

TEA.—Transactions in Congou since 31st ultimo comprise about 28,000 chests. Ts. 6½ a pound per picul (short). Common kinds have been in steady demand throughout the week, at unchanged rates; flavor descriptions are, however, slightly cheaper.

SOOTONG:—Settlements of 2,000 chests—chiefly common to medium grades—are reported, at about last week's prices.

Portfolio.

THE DEAD STUDENT.

It doesn't seem—now does it, Jack?—as if poor Brown were dead:
'Twas only yesterday at noon he had to take his bed.
The day before, he played first base, and ran McFarland down;
And then, to slip away so sly—"twas not at all like Brown.

The story seems too big to take. 'Most any one will find
It's sometimes hard to get a man well laid out in his mind.

And Brown was just afeare with life.
"Wouldn't scare me, I avow,
To hear a whoop, and see the man go rushing past here now.

Poor Brown! he's lying in his room, as white as drifted snow.

I called upon him, as it were, an hour or two ago.

A-rushing into Brownie's room seemed awkward like and queer:

We haven't spoken back and forth for somethin' like a year.

We didn't pull together square a single night or day:

However I went, he soon contrived to find another way.

He ran against me in my loves: we picked a dozen bones.

About that girl you used to like—the one that married Jones.

He worked against me in the class, before my very eyes.

He opened up and scooped me square out of the Junior rush.

In the last campus rush we came to strictly business blows.

And from the eye he left undimmed I viewed his damaged nose.

In fact, I came at last to feel—and own it with dismay—

That life would be worth living for if Brown were out the way.

But when I heard that he was dead, my feelings tacked; and then I would have given half my life to get his back again.

I called upon him, as it were, an hour or two ago.

The room was neat beyond excuse—the women made it so.

Be sure he had no hand in that, and naught about it knew.

To see the order lying round had made him very blue.

A sweet bouquet of girlish flowers smiled in the face of Death.

Straight through the open window came the morning's fragrant breath.

Close-caged, a small canary-bird, with glossy, yellow throat, skipped drearily from perch to perch, and never sang a note.

With hair unusually combed, sat poor McFarland near, alternately perusing Greek, and wrestling with a tear.

A howly little girl of six, for some old kindness sake,

Was sobbing in the corner there as if her heart would break.

The books looked worn and wretched like, almost as if they knew.

And seemed to be a-whispering their titles to my view.

His red and gun were in their place; and high, where all might see,

Gleamed jauntily the boating cup he won last year from me.

I lifted up the solemn sheet. That honest, earnest face!

Showed signs of culture and of toil that Death could not erase.

As western skies at twilight mark where late the sun has been,

Brown's face revealed the mind and soul that once had burned within.

He looked so grandly helpless there, upon that lonely bed!

Oh, Jack! those many foes are foes no more when they are dead!

"Old boy," I sobbed, "twaas half my fault This heart makes late amends."

I took the white cold hands in mine,—and Brown and I were friends.

—Will Carleton.

A WONDERFUL BABY.

'Tis a wonderful baby, I cannot deny it, The loveliest, sweetest, that ever was made;

And no silver or gold in the country could buy it,

Nor jewels—though 'en a queen's casket were paid.

We humor and fondle, we kiss and caress it;

Are anxious whene'er it's out of our sight;

And we call it pet names—such as "Queen lamb," and "blessed!"

"Dear old precious darling," from morn-ing till night.

If we have any joys, if we have any trouble,

If over our pathway a dark shadow lowers;

Our griefs we divide and our pleasures we double

Because of this wonderful baby of ours.

It never is cross, or impatient, or fretful, Like some other babies that you and I know;

And we should be never unkind or forgetful Of all that to this precious darling we owe.

Its face is all wrinkled—now isn't that funny?

Its step has been feeble for many a day,

And over the brow where were ringlets once sunny.

There now are soft tresses of silvery gray.

You'll think I am frivolous, may be— Declaring the truth I have surely not told; But this precious old darling, this wonderful baby,

So dear to our hearts, is near eighty years old.

By care and caresses we give to no other,

Her care and her kindness we strive to repay;

And we thank the dear Father in heaven that mother,

With heart young as ever, is with us to-day!

—The Pollard, in *Christian Union*.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,—AND ON THIS."

It may be remembered that when the news of the lamented death of Lord Lawrence came to hand here, we were fortunate enough to be able to place before our readers at the same time as the intimation of his death appeared in our paper, the eloquent, graceful and liberal tribute paid by the Governor-General of India to his memory. The document to which we refer emanated nominally, of course, from the Government, but there could be no doubt that the work was that of Lord Lytton. The following very appropriate remarks on the minute are from the columns of the *Pioneer*:

If to have an opportunity of treating a political opponent with generosity, to seize that opportunity with alacrity, and to use it with grace, is a stroke of good fortune, the present Viceroy may well be congratulated on the resolution which recorded the tribute of the Government of India to the memory of his distinguished predecessor in office. No words more frank, more hearty, more free from any suggestion of a bitter afterthought, were ever penned than those in which Lord Lytton gave utterance to the funeral eulogy of the man, who for months and years past has been the centre, if not the principal moving cause, of the most formidable English opposition that Viceroy, at a critical conjuncture, has ever experienced. Of the controversy we have no wish to speak; but it is pleasant in an age in which parliamentary virulence threatens to become a national disease, and in a society for which no libel is too petty, and no scurrility too base, to find that there is at least one Englishman, whom political opposition cannot betray into a bitter mood, and who escapes gladly from the hot atmosphere of public controversy into that higher and calmer region, in which—all differences of opinion put out of sight—sterling merits of character are alone regarded, and the permanent claims to a Nation's gratitude alone enforced. The happy art *disentire sine odio* is a rare one, never rarer than just now in England. Lord Lytton's Resolution proves him a proficient in it. It fell like a note of peace amid the babel of angry tongues, and must have been as coal of fire to the heads of many who have thought no insult too gross, no invective too scathing, no suggestion too dishonorable for the successful author of the Cabul Campaign.

We have, thought it fit to bring the above prominently forward to point a moral. This shall be done by means of a quotation which is only brief. A London correspondent writes:—

At the Cobden Club dinner held at Greenwich, under the presidency of Lord Northbrook, the noble Lord talked with a vengeance according to the feelings of his audience, for more radical sentiments than his I have rarely heard. Lord Northbrook is a wooden speaker, but a good later. He is also an ingenuous assailant, or he could never have made a Cobden Club dinner the occasion of attacking the "section of the Cabinet" who were in favour of the Afghan war. The Viceroy must possess a very forgiving spirit, otherwise there will be a day of heavy reckoning in store for Lord Northbrook. If the latter had been one of the most uncompromising of politicians he could hardly have acted with greater brutality towards his successor. All

through the discussions on the Afghan question, neither ex-official restraint nor the amenities of that polite circle in which he moves, prevented Lord Northbrook criticizing Lord Lytton and his policy in pretty much the same way as such rabid politicians as the editor of the *Echo* treats Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Northbrook's Afghan comments at the Cobden Club dinner showed an undying animus, and have done the noble lord no credit.

None would be more sorry than we to see the noble rule *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* degenerate into a clap-trap utterance, meaning that all men who are fortunate enough to be dead are to be despised with fulsome flattery whatever kind of life they led, whatever their public sins and shortcomings. But we do believe in a handsome acknowledgement of a great and good man just passed away, whatever his sense of duty may have led him to do in contradiction of our own feelings and it may be to our individual hurt at the time. Lord Lytton has proved himself a large-minded liberal statesman; Lord Northbrook has brought discredit on himself by this lamentable display of his ferocity, small-mindedness and unfairness. The former has done a graceful act which will go far to make him live in the minds of the people as a nobleman in the best meaning of the word; the latter will only be remembered as the Viceroy who was connected with the Baring Bros, and never drew his salary for his services, such as they were, as Governor-General.

Albert Weber, the piano manufacturer who died at New York, June 25th, leaves an estate valued at \$60,000 to \$750,000.

"Wine maketh glad the heart," said the King of Israel; and the Hebrew heart of David's day was gladdened by a real wine, the wine of grapes; while the ancient Egyptian heart rejoiced in wine of barley—that is, beer. The invention of beer as a beverage is ascribed to Osiris, twenty centuries before the Christian era, and it was known to the ancient world as wine of barley. In modern times the nationalities of Latin origin drink wine more freely than those of Saxon origin, who consume much beer. The agriculture of European countries is largely influenced by the popular demand for beverages. Within the last two decades beer has been rapidly gaining favor in Latin countries. Beer saloons now flourish in Paris, Rome and Madrid as well as in Berlin, Vienna and Hamburg. In Paris, for example, the annual consumption of beer has risen to over 100,000,000 liters (about 250,000 gallons), and many Parisians have come to the conclusion that beer, though inferior in attractiveness to wine, relieves thirst, stimulates digestion, refreshes the system and is nutritive.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, E. V. S., writes from Philadelphia under date of June 7th:—

Everybody knows of the cordial friendship existing between General Grant and the proprietor of *The Pub Ledger*. When Grant was President Mr Childs was a frequent guest at the White House, and whenever he came to Philadelphia Mr Childs' house was his home. The presents the ex-President has received during his tour abroad have been forwarded to his Philadelphia friend, and are kept in Mr Childs' private office and shown by him to his callers with as much pride and pleasure as though he were the recipient instead of only the custodian of these treasures. A regular correspondence is kept up between the two friends. General Grant's last letter was written at the Straits Settlement, Singapore, April 5th. He says he expects to reach San Francisco in July (Mr Childs thinks the date will be about the 25th), and intends to make excursions to all places of interest on the Pacific coast. Afterwards he means to stop for a few days at Virginia City, Nev., and on his way East will spend a little time in Salt Lake City, and then take in Colorado, where he expects to make a rather extensive tour. When he wrote he had evidently heard nothing about the plan for giving him a public reception in California and in the Eastern cities, for he speaks of his Pacific coast journeys as though they were to be quiet and enjoyable affairs, and urges Mr Childs to join him in San Francisco with a few personal friends, whom he names—among them being the venerable General Patterson, who, though over eighty years old, is still a great traveller and a delightful social companion. The letter is mainly made up of pleasant chat about the voyage, and inquiries about friends in this country. General Grant speaks of his party suffering some annoyance from the heat, but says all are in excellent health.

Speaking of the projected excursion to San Francisco to meet the ex-President on his return, Mr Childs says that none of General Grant's personal friends are in any way concerned in it or take the slightest interest in it. The affair, he adds, is evidently a business speculation gotten up by individuals who hope to make some money out of the interest felt by the public in General Grant's return. They are no doubt aided by the railroad companies, who would naturally be glad to get the profits of a heavy excursion business. Mr Childs says there will be undoubtedly a handsome reception tendered to General Grant by the city of San Francisco, and a few personal friends will cross the continent to take part in welcoming him, but their trip will be a private affair, without the slightest political significance.

As to General Grant's political plans, Mr Childs is confident that he has none. If General Grant entertained any expectation of being nominated for the Presidency in 1880, or meant to enter the lists of candidates, Mr Childs is confident he would have written him on the subject. As the ex-President has never once mentioned the matter in his letters, Mr Childs feels convinced that the possibility of being called upon to serve a third term in the White House is wholly foreign to his thoughts. Mr Childs says that any movements to bestow public honors on Grant after his arrival which have a political purpose, and seemed intended to put him in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency, will be disastrous to him, and will be discouraged by all his personal friends.

GENERAL GRANT'S ENTRY INTO CANTON.

The *N. Y. Herald*'s correspondent, writing about General Grant's entry into Canton, says:—It was an extraordinary sight. The colors, the surroundings, the barbaric pomp, the phases of an ancient civilization, so new, so strange, so interesting, and beyond all, this teeming city, alive with wonder and curiosity, giving this one day to see the foreigner, to look in awe upon the face of the American whose coming had been discussed in every bazaar and by every silk loom in Canton. The multitude seemed to have been pressed into space by some system of artificial pressure, the people were so close together—men, women and children.

At intervals of a hundred yards were guards of soldiers, some carrying spears shaped like a trident, others with staves or pikes, other the clumsy, old-fashioned gun. There is nothing martial in the Chinese soldier I am afraid, but his dress was specially decorated and helped to give color to the scene. Then came groups of Mandarins (officials), their hats surmounted with the button which indicated their rank, gold fans, and as the General passed saluting him in Chinese fashion, raising both hands to the forehead in supplicating attitude, holding them an instant, and bringing them down with a rotatory gesture. Wherever the street was intersected with other streets the crowd became so dense that additional troops were required to hold it in place, and at various points the Chinese salute of three guns was fired. The road to the viceregal place was three miles, and as the pace of the coolie who carries your chair is a slow one, and especially slow on days of multitudes and pageantry, we were over an hour in our journey, and for this hour we journeyed through a sea of faces, a hushed and silent sea that swept around us, covering windows, doors, streets, roof tops, wherever there was room for a pair of feet or hands. Some of the party estimated that there were 200,000 people to witness General Grant's progress through Canton.

The young men were, as a general thing, handsome, especially those of rank, who were known by their bairns, and who gazed upon the barbarians with a supercilious and contemptuous expression, very much as young men of the same class would regard Red Cloud or the Indian chief who was the Baring Bros, and never drew his salary for his services, such as they were, as Governor-General.

DEBASING THE MORAL CURRENCY.

I have been amazed to find that some artists whose own works have the ideal stamp are quite insensible to the damaging tendency of the burlesqueing spirit which ranges to and fro and up and down on the earth, see no reason (except a precarious friendship) why it should not appropriate every sacred, heroic and pathetic theme which served to make up the treasure of human admiration; hope and love. One would have thought that their own half-despairing efforts to invest in worthy outward shape the vague inward impressions of sublimity and the consciousness of an implicit ideal in the commonest scenes might have made them susceptible of some disgust or alarm at the species of burlesque which is likely to render their compositions no better than a dissolving view where every noble form is seen melting into its opposite. General Grant's last letter was written at the Straits Settlement, Singapore, April 5th. He says he expects to be paraded Calvary by crucifying dogs. If they had been guilty would at least have had the excuse of the hatred and rage begotten by persecution. Are we on the way to a parody which shall have no other excuse than the reckless search after fodder for degraded appetites—after the pay to be earned by pasturing Circe's herd, where they may defile every monument of that growing life which should have kept them human?

The world seems to me well supplied with what is genuinely ridiculous; wit and humour may play as harmlessly or beneficially round the changing facts of egotism, absurdity and vice as the sunshine over the rippling sea or the drowsy meadows. Why should we make our delicious sense of the ludicrous, with its invigorating shocks of laughter and its irrepressible smiles, which are the outglow of an inward radiation as gentle and cheering as the warmth of morning, flourish like a brigand on the robbery of our mental wealth? or let it take its exercise as madman might, if allured a free nighty promenade, by drawing the populace with bonfires which leave some venerable structure a blackened ruin, or send a scorching smoke across the portraits of the past at which we once looked with a loving recognition of fellowship, and disgrace them into butts of mockery?—nay, worse, use it to degrade the healthy appetites and affections of our nature as they are seen to be degraded in insane patients whose system, all out of joint, finds matter for screaming laughter in mere topsy turvy, makes every passion preposterous or obscene, and turns the hard-won order of life into a second chaos, hideous enough to make one wall that the first was ever thrilled with light?

This is what I call debasing the moral currency; lowering the value of every inspiring fact and tradition so that it will command less and less of the spiritual products, the generous motives which sustain the charm and elevation of our social existence—the something besides bread by which man saves his soul alive. The bread winner of the family may demand more and more copper shillings or assignats or greenbacks for his day's work, and so get the needless quantum of food; but let that moral currency be emptied of its value—let a greedy buffoonish debase all historic beauty, majesty, and pathos, and the more you heap up the desecrated symbols the greater will be the lack of the smothering emotions which subdue the tyranny of social virtue.

CHAT FROM PARIS.

The other night they gave the grand festival at the Opera-house in favour of the sufferers by the Hungarian inundation. It was common place enough up to midnight when the concert, at a hundred francs a seat, was concluded. Then was exhibited the marvel of a fancy fair, or rather of a suburban village *fête* exhibited in the immense building with all the aids that light, pictorial effects, flowers and female beauty could give. The Prince of Wales happened to be in Paris—this time he brought the Princess and his daughter—and, dining on Saturday at the Club of the Rue Royale, he went at 10 o'clock and took possession of the stage box, for which he paid a fabulous price. But his contributions to the charity were not to end there; they only really began after midnight. A gold piece for a glass of champagne poured by a fair band, four or five louis for a less palatable article from a handsome artiste of old acquaintance, half a dozen sovereigns for a Chinese hat to Mademoiselle Schneider, and five hundred francs to Madame Theo, la joie parisienne, for a bottle of scent—these were but a few of the demands on the poor Prince's pocket. The London papers will give you very brilliant descriptions of the affair, made up for telegraphic despatch early in the day. Those, like myself, writing after the event, must confess that it was utterly trivial, and that the weak wit and the noise of the smaller hours of Sunday morning were almost intolerable. People lingered in the midst of those many dissipiated actresses of Paris till long after daylight. The last man who retired was probably a British pickpocket, though his sevens get-up and the broche of miniature ribbons and crosses he exhibited was believed to be a Russian prince. It was five o'clock, and a lingering actress exclaimed, in reference to this latest gentleman, "Mon Dieu! It is the *Mat-de-Cocagne* walking off!" A climbing pole was one of the delights of the *quais de la Seine*.

A great many people had secretly gone to bed when they were called again to prepare for a departure to see the race of the Grand Prix. Sunday morning promised dull, and the new toilettes

THE CHINA MAIL.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world, detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be und annexed, together with a number miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Letters, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the may be, but such papers or packages of news may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied usic, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet pose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 1 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise most, if not all, foreign possessions in Asia, Spain, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, 2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (n.r.), Bahamas, Guatemala (n.r.), Hayti (n.r.), New Granada (n.r.), Panama (n.r.), and Venezuela (n.r.)—
Yta Bay, Via S. Sampson Via Francisco, or Marseilles. Brindisi.

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None. 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (n.r.), Ecuador (n.r.), Nicaragua (n.r.)—
Letters, 20 30 34
Registration, 5 5 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Commercial Papers, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — —

British & Union West Indies only:—
Letters, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE	Letters	Registration		Books & Patterns
		By Post	By Rail	
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail:—	8	8	2	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertising.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unfastened.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page: or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight. The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspaper may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal &c., or otherwise, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples.

Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing.

The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addressees in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever may be dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case of delay in the transmission of such articles, or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its more use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bind fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the persons of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches,

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence.

Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by British Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious.

He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Adria	Stewart	Brit. str.	780	Aug. 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Anadyr	Boissoeu-Baron	Fch. str.	2416	Aug. 16	Messageries Maritimes	Marselles, &c.	Mails, 10th inst.
Bogic	Meyer	Brit. str.	1716	Aug. 14	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Yahama & San F'cisco	1st prox.
Bombay		Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
City of Tokio	Maury	Amer. str.	5079	July 29	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yahama & S. F'cisco	23rd inst.
Dale	Thompson	Brit. str.	690	Aug. 14	Yuen Fat Hoing	Bangkok	at daylight
Danube	Clancy	Brit. str.	561	Aug. 8	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	20th inst.
Douglas	Young	Brit. str.	861	Aug. 16	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Fame	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Aug. 15	H. K. & W'pos Dock Co.		
Hector	Butler	Brit. str.	1589	Aug. 15	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	at daylight
Me-li	Marzen	Chi. str.	181	Aug. 13	C. M. S. N. Co.	Holbow & Haiphong	at daylight
Norma	Love	Brit. str.	608	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Saigon	
Paladin	Parker	Brit. str.	897	Aug. 14	Captain		
Sea Gall	Haydon	Iner. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Yokohama	
Tanais		Fch. str.	1000	Aug. 16	Messageries Maritimes	Swatow	
Yottung	McDouall	Brit. str.	286	Aug. 13	Kwok Acheong	Russell & Co.	
Zephyr	Heuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing Vessels							
Adam H. Simpson	Call, Jr.	Amer. sb	1524	Aug. 4	Borneo Co., Limited		
Advance	Spencer	Siam. bqe.	336	Aug. 9	Chinese		
Adelaide Norris	Woodward	Amer. bqe.	719	Aug. 11	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Agnes Muir	Lowe	Brit. sh.	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.		
Alice C. Dickerman	Bryant	Am. 3m. sc.	501	July 11	Russell & Co.		
Ann Adamson	Robertson	Brit. bqe.	461	June 26	Kwong Hin Woo	Honolulu	
Antioch	Weeks	Amer. bqe.	646	Aug. 7	L. Mallory		
Candace	Candler	Brit. 3m. sc.	263	July 5	Chinese	Colonies	
Chasca	Washburn	Amer. bqe.	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	New York	
Chocola	Kennett	Brit. bqe.	284	July 21	Rozario & Co.	Hamburg	
Edward Barrow	Rich	Brit. bqe.	968	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Touron	
Emil Julius	Jurgensen	Ger. bqe.	501	July 15	Melchers & Co.	New York	
Floral Star	Davison	Brit. 3m. sc.	241	July 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Amoy	
Fred. P. Litchfield	Goulding	Amer. bqe.	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.		
Gylding	Winther	Dan. bg.	240	Aug. 5	Chinese		
Hazel Holme	Milligan	Brit. bqe.	405	Aug. 7	Vogel & Co.		
Hormann	Schmidt	Ger. bqe.	444	Aug. 7	Wieler & Co.		
Highlander	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Quinhon	
J. A. Borland	Kent	Amer. bqe.	670	July 26	Melchers & Co.	New York	
Marquis of Argyll	McKeon	Brit. bqe.	500	June 11	Rozario & Co.		
Monte Rosa	Carter	Amer. sh.	1313	June 15	Vogel & Co.		
P. Fitzpatrick	Pheilan	Amer. bqe.	582	July 31	Chinese		
Prosperity	Hoff	Siam. bqe.	476	Aug. 12	Chinese		
Race-Horse	Stehmeyer	Siam. bqe.	387	Aug. 7	Siemssen & Co.		
Rifeman		Brit. bqe.	740	June 19	Order		
Sumatra	rough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	Tientsin	
Victory	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	Aug. 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	San Francisco	
Vigilant	Ross	Amer. sh.	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.		
WHAMPOA							
Courier	Porte	Fch. bqe.	346	Aug. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Hermine	Meyer	Ger. bqe.	350	Aug. 10	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON							
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Aug. 13	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anker- ags.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Aug. 14	A. L. Douglas
Li Tai	7 h	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	.....	June 10	Yuen
Meanece	6 k	British	military hospital	2691	...	.....	.....	.....
Midge	7 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Aug. 13	H. Salmon
Sheldrake	5 k	British	gunboat	455	4	60	July 18	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	5 h	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Venedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	.....	20	.....	Aug. 5	Francisco Alararo
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ichang	700	Ogaton	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Chen-jul	50	3	20	A. Walker
Kiu Kiang	617	Beuning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Powen	180	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	134	.....	Kwok Acheong	Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.	Li-she	80	4	20	Read
White Cloud	280	.....	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Total	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong	Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jul	50	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	150	2	40	.....
Li-she	80	4	20	.....
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tsing	180	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tsing-tsing	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-ping	100	8	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Aug. 9, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

Europe	for Shanghai	Glaucus	for London, &c.	Callor Ou	British ship
Hae An	for Shanghai	H. C. Orsted	Danish	Christiau	German schooner
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.					
Colla	for Melbourne	Hae-san	Chinese	Claverhouse	British barque
Cuba	British barque	Hae-shin	Chinese	Dilpusund	British barque
Iraze	British barque	Hae-ting			